Authorizes the Sale of \$125,000 in Bonds— The Seciety to Raise \$230,000 in Three Years—See to Be Free Five Days a Week. The final step in the preliminary work of securfing for New York what will perhaps be the finest zoological garden was taken yesterday afternoon when the Sinking Fund Commission gave to the New York Zoological Society a tract of land in Bronx Park, comprising 261 acres, lying south of Pelham avenue. It tacks but a month of two years since the act authorizing the Sinking Fund Commission to do this was passed, and it is ten months since the society made an applica tion for the tract of land it secured yesterday. In the two years that have passed the society has employed the best equipped experts in the country to locate a site, and has sent its Director, William T. Hornaday, to visit the principal soological gardens in Europe. The site in Bronx Park was chosen after a most searching examination of the uptown parks, and it was deemed by all odds the best fitted for the

For some time the willingness of the Sinking Fund Commission to give the land, under cer-tain conditions agreeable to the society, has been assured, and as a result complete plans and specifications for the improvement of the grounds have been prepared. All that is now needed for the Park Department to begin work on the grounds is the authorization by the Legislature of the sale of \$125,000 worth of bonds to get the money for the purpose and the letting of the contracts, all of which will be done this year. The society on its parhas bound itself to raise \$100,000 in one year from vesterday, and \$150,000 in three years from the date work on the grounds is begun by the Park Department; in other words, it has bound itself to have the garden completed in three years, for work will undoubtedly be begun this spring, and Vice-President Henry F. Osborn promised yesterday that by hext spring a part of the garden would be open to the public.

There was considerable discussion at the meet-ing of the commission before the resolution giving the land and stating the conditions was passed. The resolution was prepared by Corporation Counsel Scott, and, with the exception of a few points, was satisfactory to all concerned. The discussion finally narrowed down to one point, the time within which the whole amount of \$250,000 was to be raised. As originally stated in the resolution, the society bound itself to raise \$100,000 within a year from the date of the passage of the resolution and \$150,000 additional within five years from that date; also the right was given to the city to revoke the grant of land if in five years from the passage of the resolution the garden was not established. It was Comptroller Fitch who raised the point. He said that he was heartly in favor of the project and was desirous of doing everything in his power to help it on. He believed most thor-oughly in the wise expenditure of money that would enhance the attractions of the city and draw to it more visitors.

would enhance the attractions of the city and draw to it more visitors.

"But in view," he said, "of the great value of the land grant which we are asked to make I think it is only proper that we should ask more of the society. This is a most valuable franchise that we are asked to give. There is no limit of time placed upon its duration, for the wording of the act is very broad and it may run for years. I think the resolution should be amended so as to read that the society promises to raise the whole \$250,000 within a year from the date of the passage of the resolution, and I make a mo-

whole \$250,000 within a year from the date of the passage of the resolution, and I make a mo-tion to that effect.

"I do not believe in giving to any gentlemen such a franchise as this when they have such siender cash assets. We should agree that be-fore they take possession of the land they should show that they had \$250,000. This was done in the inatter of the Botanical Garden, and should be done now." e done now." Prof. Osborn, replying to Comptroller Fitch, isputed his statement that it was a franchise

disputed his statement that it was a franchise the city was giving away.

"The men interested in the Zoological Garden," he said, "have nothing to gain from it. They do not expect to make money out of it. On the contrary, they are giving valuable time and money and expect to continue to do so. This garden will be essentially for the people. There will not be attached to it in any measure the interess for science and scientists that surrounds the Museum of Natural History or will rurround the Botanical Garden. It will be practically solely for the amusement and instruction of the people. By the terms of this resolution

tically solely for the amusement and instruction of the people. By the terms of this resolution admission must be free at least five days in the week, and we expect to have it open to the public six days.

"As to our raising \$250,000 in one year, considering what we will get and what we will do. I think the condition rather unreasonable. In the case of the Botanical Garden the city gives it not only land, but a \$500,000 building, and the \$250,000 raised by that society becomes an endowment fund. In our case we get improved land only, but our \$250,000, is stead of becoming an endowment fund, will be spent immediately, \$200,000 for buildings and \$50,000 for the collection.

lection.

"After studying what was done by the two museums, the Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, I think we are promising to do as much as they did. The former had a collection worth \$83,000 and received from the city \$67,000 a year and a \$500,000 building. The latter had a collection worth

former had a collection worth \$83,000 and received from the city \$67,000 a year and a \$500,000 building. The latter had a collection worth \$250,000 and received from the city \$200,000 a year for five years for a building.

"horeover," continued Prof. Osborn, "to require us to raise this money before getting the land will only result in putting back the project for two or three years, the time required by the Botanical Society to raise its money. You know that when such a project as this comes up, there are a few public-spirited men that are called on every time. They have just finished subscribing for the Botanical Garden, and, with the present state of finances, it will take some time to raise a similar sum."

President McMillan of the Park Board had a resolution prepared so that all animals and other property would become the property of the city on their being placed in the garden; in other words, that the garden should be maintained and owned by the city, but be under the direction of the society. Corporation Counsel Scott, however, had already decided that this could not be done under the present law, and Mr. McMillan's point was not considered. Recorder Goff them suggested that as the limit of the completion of the garden was placed at five years from the passage of the act of the Legislature, and two years had already passed, the limit of time for raising the money be made contemporary with the expiration of the limit of time for raising the money be made contemporary with the september of the Boardment in preparing the got the money he could do the work this summer, whereupon Commissioner Silles said:

"You are taking a pretty big contract on your

ou are taking a pretty big contract on your shoulders.

Comptroller Fitch told Mr. Cadwalader that in the event of an unexpected delay through no fault of its own the society could get an extension of time. Mayor Strong then proposed that the society bind itself to raise the money and complete the garden within three years after the work on the grounds was begun by the Park Department. Comptroller Fitch withdrew his amendment, and Mayor Strongs proposition was accepted as an amendment and incorporated in the resolution. The conditions on which the grant of land is made are in substance as follows:

First—That the grounds thus set apart and optropriated shall be used for no other purpose whatsoever except for the purposes of the Zooogt al Garden as these are specified in the law, and that the appropriation of lands shall be reha the appropriation of lands shall be re-diff, after the expiration of three years the date of the commencement of the work is Park Department referred to and de-ed in the sixth paragraph of this resolution, blogical garden is not established upon the

schoolical garden is not established upon the not.

Second—The original equipment and animals all be paid for out of the funds of the society, aith shall, before it enters into the possession the land and within one year of the passage the resolution, rise \$100,000, and within ree years of the date when the Park Department begins work on the grounds shall raise the ther sum of at least \$150,000. If the society is to comply with this condition it shall surder to the city the site and all the improvements on it. The society cannot mortgage any itings, animals, or property directly or indictly maintained by the city.

Init—This provides for the establishment of chilowment fund from all donations and becase, unless otherwise specified by the donors, bacriptions and all such donations, other than see made for the endowment fund, and all its derived from the sale of animals shall be sended on the buildings and inclosures for male and the general purposes of the society.

Interpretation is not be precised by the donors, and the general purposes of the society.

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Interpretation is not provided by the donors, and the general purposes of the society.

Interpretation is not provided by the donors.

the collection.

Fourth—All movable property, except living mitasis purchased and owned by the society, hay be removable at will. No buildings, aviases or cages can be sold or removed without the Onsent of the Park Board. All property paid for by the maintenance fund shall belong to the cty.

for by the maintenance fund shall belong to the cty.

Fifth—So long as the city properly provides for the maintenance of the animals and collectors, the society cannot remove any part of being without the consent of the Park Board, let if the city fails to do its part the society can note all the animals after having given three neaths notice to the Park Board.

Sath—The city shall annually provide the te essary funds for the maintenance and care of the garden and contents, the appropriation for the garden and contents, the appropriation for the first year not to see col \$60,000. It shall also browide for putting the grounds into proper con-

dition for the buildings, which shall be done under the supervision of the Park Board.

Seventh.—The Park Department shall have general police supervision of the garden. All plans for new buildings and improvements shall have the approval of the Park Board. No living trees shall be cut down without the consent of the Park Board. The Park Board shall plant such trees, shrubs, aquatic plants, and flowers as may be deemed necessary.

Eighth—The garden shall be free to the public at least five days in a week, including Sundays, and on all holidays and half holidays, not less than seven hours a day. On not more than two days in each week the society may close the area devoted to collections of animals and fix an admission fec. Those grounds east of the Boston road bridge shall be open to the public as pleasure grounds at all times, subject to such regulations as meet with the approval of the Park Board.

The ninth paragraph refers to the employment of men, and the tenth gives the society encentries.

Park Board.

The ninth paragraph refers to the employment of men, and the tenth gives the society entire control of the garden, subject to the foregoing conditions. Comptroller Fitch objected to that part of the resolution which bound the city fe pay a certain sum annually on the ground that it was illegal, such action being within the province of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment only.

LIFE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

New Yorkers who went to hear Col. Mapleson's ecmpany at the Academy of Music during its season there last autumn probaby remember a fiery young Italian named Tango, who conducted "Andrea Chenier" and one or two of the other operas in the repertoire. This young man, who was only little more than wenty, had a mop of long black hair that shook and waved in the air sympathetically with the impetuous actions of the director. Evidently Signor Tango's American experiences made him suspicious of impresarios or dubious about their promises. Not long ago he was to conduct a performance of opera in the Theatre Rossini at Pesaro, whither he had gone on the invitation of his friend Mascagni. But Signor Tango refused to go, into the conductor's chair until his salary had been paid. Mascagni took sides with his friend. But they do those things better in Italy, so young Tango was marched to the conductor's chair in charge of company of soldiers. The audience was satisfied at this, but so infurlated at Mascagni that he was compelled to leave the theatre and he was compelled to leave the theatre and hurry home as quickly as possible. Signor Tango finished the ope a, but his return hr me was accomplished as exceditionally as that of the composer, sithough the young leader had the pretection of a detachment of policemen, which was necessary for his safety. This method of settling such a difficulty is rather to the advantage of the audiences. No difference between singer and manager is allowed to interfere in Italy with the enjoyment of the public, and the audience that has paid its money is not to be disappointed. This same principle is effective in most Earopean countries, and a striking instance of the point of view from will the these matters are researded here and in Europe was afforded by a circumstance that occurred in Paris not a great many years ago. A woman supposed to be intoxident. stance that occurred in Paris not a great many years ago. A woman supposed to be intexicated was bissed from the stage, and the audience was uproariously indignant over the affair. "Why should you care so much shout such a matter?" was a question but to a Frenchman. "Here in Paris you are not supposed to be so critical of what your stage people do." "We don't care a sou what they do," the Frenchman answered. "so long as it does not interfere with their work on the stage. But we are particular about that, and when we're reald our money we expect to get what they paid our money we expect to get what they promised. We draw the line very sharply at that point."

The proposal to unite St. Ann's Episcopal Church, which stood for so many years in Eigheenth street, near Fifth avenue, with St. Matthew's parish, which has its church on the upper west side, is another indication of the movement of the churches uptown-a tendency which has not been limited to any particular religious body. Nea ly every denomination if any, of the churches have falled to profit by the step. It happens that several of the Episcopal congregations have, like the two churches mentioned, unleed with parishes with churches aptown, although in at least one case a downtown parish built its church and enjoyed a prosperity which was scarcely expected at the time it made the removal. his was a Firth avenue congregation noticeable rather for the social position and we lith of its parishioners than for its size. As the majority of the congregation lived downtown it was not believed that they would follow the church to altuation so far distant from the site on which it had stood for many years. But the party in favor of the movement untown prevalled and the old church was sold. The new one prospered from the outset, and lost the support of none of its old parishioners. In addition to the old congregation, enough new member, joined it to make it mat raily stronger. This experience was quite different, however, from that many churches have had. These old parishioners followed their church untown, but it has been found that the members of a congregation are not so likely to continue to cling to their downtown parish after they themselves have moved uptown. For a year or two they may stick to the old church. But after a while they are likely to select some pace more accessible and avenue congregation noticeable rather for the likely to select some p ace more accessible and ultimately become permanently attached to that church rather than take the long trips downtown. It was to meet this condition that that church rather than take the long trips downtown. It was to meet this condition that many of the parishes have moved untows, and having already lost members through secesions to churches that were earlier in the new field the necessity of unon with a carish already established was feit. Many of the older Episconal churches far downtown are said to have escaped the necessity of moving only by their endowments or the possession of wealthy parishloners who, after moving away from the neighborhood, have not lost their interest in neighborhood, have not lost their interest in the church, aithough they may not continue to attend it.

When the women's clubs were organized for the purpose of affording their members many of the same privileges that men enjoy. it was to be expected that they would feel the same disadvantages as the men's erganizations. The New York Ladies' Club seems to have been the first to demonstrate the truth of this, and the success of their institution appeals to have been impaired by the prevailing depression in club life .hat has made existence a struggle to a number of the men's clubs in the city during the last two years. The New York Ladies' Club was the most exclusive organization of its kind, and made no pretence of taking in all the women who thought that they would like to join a woman's club. Its social standar1 to join a woman's club. Its social etandar's was high, and among other women's clubs it was distinguished by this occuliarity rather than by any particular notions about emancipated womanhood, or any of the new woman ideas. There were self-supporting women among its members but the objects of the club were as social as those of any man's club, and not in any respect eleemosynary or educational. The decline in the membership is said to have brought about the present differences in the club, which is now only a little more than half tas size it was two years ago. Like its masculine companions in misfortune, the Ladies' Club will try to retrieve itself by increasing the number of its members and reducing its expenses. One of the causes for the decline of several men's clubs is said to have been the lack of any particular boiloy giving character to the organizations, and thus enabling them to keep a particular hold over their members. It seems even more difficult to understand how a woman's club could prosper with some unique feature. The work of women's club is probably made more difficult now by the tendency to admit women to certain quarters in the men's clubs. The Metropolitan and Colonial have rooms for the accommodation of the families and friends of the members, and the new University will have similar provision. These privileges are almost sufficient to satisfy the average woman's desire for club life. New York was very backward, however, in granting even these privileges to women. They were common all over the country long before the women of New York were allowed to enjoy them. was high, and among other women's clubs it

NEW VAUDEVILLE NOTIONS.

Harlo Dressler in a Burlesque of "Tees of the

INGENUITY IN SEVERAL OF THE DE

Bream "-The Lobsterscope-Dogs and Cats. In the trifle of a sketch that Patrice has prepared for her beginning in vaudeville at Keith's she has not proved herself a highly original playwright, but she has a sketch that hits 'em hard in the continuous shows. "A New Year's Dream" is her title, and the setting shows a young bachelor's apartments. Outside in the street there is a racket of horn blowing and jovial howling, and soon the apartment's tenant is heard in argument with the janitor, who has let him in, and who pleads for less noise. Alf Hampton is the roisterer, who carries a big tin horn and is in the last stages of how-came-you-so. He hints of a love a maid who won't have him, and gazes at her photograph with tipsy regret, Another picture, one that is a comfort to him, is of his grandmother, taken when she was a young roman. It is full size and in a screened frame. Pulling the screen saide, Patrice is disclosed posing in a dainty gown of old-time fashion. When the young man dozes in his chair the picture of his ancestor comes to life, steps down and awakens him. With some difficulty she makes him understand that every New Year's for many years she has had an hour of life. He is too befogged to understand this clearly, and the best fun of the sketch comes from his bewilshe kisses him fondly, and then addresses her as "grandma," which is comically unfitted to the youthful beauty before him. The vivified picture speaks disparagingly of the present days and people and sings an old-fashioned ballad. After this she returns to the frame, and the young chap awakes from a nap, to look about wildly for her and to find her again as the wildly for her and to find her again as the picture of his ancestor. Thinking it a case of next day nerves," he rushes to the decanter, but deeming his case too serious for such treatment, throws the liquor away, and the curtainfinds him wetting his head with ice water. Patrice and her companion get called before the curtain after this sketch, which means much in the variety shows, where the end of an inning that is plainly marked usually finds the audience entirely resigned to the beginning of the next one. Marie Dressler, Frederick Backus, Frederick Clifton, and A. R. Phillips unite at the Pleasure

Palace in a comical assault on a current drama. which they style a musical and farcical spasm, and to which they give the title "Tess of the Vaudevilles." Messrs. Backus and Clifton are responsible respectively for the words and music of the songs, and with Miss Dressler act in the sketch, while the fourth assailant wrote the sketch. For several minutes after it has begun there is no suggestion of the Hardy novel or of the play that has been made from it, and Miss room shared by an auth or and a composer. She s seen to hold and put down a duster, but after this convincing exposition of the fact that she is a servant, she gets at her more important duty in the establishmen, which is to act in the author's play and to sing the composer's music. She makes a comical affair of singing a new composition with which she pretends to be music. She makes a comical affair of singing a new composition with which she pretends to be unfamiliar, bending over her accompanist and counting time loudly. When she comes to interpret the untried drama she is Tess and her companions are Angel Food and Alec Stoughtenbottle. Leading up to the murder scene, Angel Food abouts to Tess, "We must split; I am going to Brazil, Indiana," and departs in frenzy, As Alec sends out from the wings a mocking laugh of many horse power, Tess sharpens a bread knife with a corrugated edge on her shoe and diappears in the direction of the laughter. A big racket indicates that she is using the knife, and she staggers in brandishing the weapon. She has not had time to go half across the stage when Alec steps in to inquire if he is dead. Being assured that he has been killed, he waiks back, and Tess reaches a bureau and drops the knife behind it. At sight of blood on her hand she capers in agony for a moment, and then, opening a drawer frantically, hides the telltale stain with a boxing glove. On the entrance of an officer she collapses on the floor in surrender, whereat the officer removes his uniform, and the three burleaquers wind up with a selection from the composer's opera. A swell apartment on Cherry Hill is the scene of action, and lawless as the hodgepodge is, it makes Miss Dressler's fun-making more effective than did the inning of songs and recitations that she has been having.

Following Sam Bernard's song about a love

lorn lobster in "Under the Red Globe," at Weber & Fields's, the lobsterscope, which was planned as a burlesque of the machines that show instantaneous photographs of moving objects, is exhibited. A black curtain is lowered, and on it the lime light sets a glaring circle. Into this step the Baumont sisters to do a conventional skirt dance, but as soon as they are seen the light is alternately turned on and shut off, each spell of illumination and of darkness being but a small fraction of a second, the lanters keeping up its rapid blinking till two of the emphatically to end the dance. The result is altogether too beautiful, curious, and too close a copy of the biograph, cinematograph, and others to be styled a burlesque. If the others to be styled a burlesque. If the novelty of the first of these instruments' displays had not led to a lot of copies, and this trick had been tried as an experiment, it would have made a novel number for a variety show; and as it is the manner of it makes quite as direct an appeal as does the more elaborate and wonderful mechanism. By it one supposed defect of the other machines is shown to be an illusion. Dancers in the succession of photographs seemed to step slowly, and acrobate tumbled over each other with careful deliberation. This indicated that the machine was not capable of taking the motions at their real speed. But here are two dancers as nimble and lively as they make 'em, yet such is the effect of the lantern's blinking that they seem to put their toes down slowly and to be groping about with their hands. It is a chance for an analytical oculist, but when the stage is once more dark it is apparent that there is none in the audience. From away back in the darkest corner comes Sam Bernard's feeling remark to the effect that he is bowing, though his hearers cannot see him, and then two boxers spar for a moment in the lighted circle. After the invisible joker has commented on this he announces the next view, which has a man in Svengali make up before an easel, on which he makes a portrait by the very simple process of rubbing a thick coat of white chalk off a picture of May Irwin that is on his easel. This is, perhaps unintentionally a take-off of the rapid akstehers of vaudeville, but, so far as the nature of the sight is concerned, it is a remarkably close copy of the views presented by the combination of magic lantern and kinetoscope.

A current specialty at Koster & Bial's by dogs novelty of the first of these instruments' dis-

and cate surpasses that done two winters ago by the Tachernhoff dogs, who were the original interpreters of realistic melodrama. The trainer of the new lot is named Leonidas, and one of his pupils is a huge hound, which acts as stage hand, and which brings in and takes away furniture and parapherualia, each piece of which has a strap by which the dog lifts it. But the most singular errand for the dogs comes when a cat is wanted. The hound then appears with a tiny basket held in his mouth and pussy crouching in the basket contentedly. The dog puts his burden in the right place, and another dog comes in with the four corners of a handkerchief desire for clublife. New York was very backward, however, in granting even these privilezes to women. They were common all over the country long before the women of New York were allowed to enjoy them.

The fashion of plain silverheaded canes which came from London several seasons ago has never been superseded as the best form for any kind of fancy cane. The small silver heads usually show no more ornament than the hittal engraved on the top, although some of the heads turned out by the American silversmiths have been expensively carved and engraved. They are all modelled after the leads of the walking silv ks used in the late eighteenth them up in price and set the dealer; to searching for as many of them as can be found. They were valued formerly as mere ornaments or as heads for women's parseols, but it is for cases that they are now sought. They are not adapted for a case that can be used on all occasions, and they recuire a background which is scar-elv complete without the right proportions of paster estiner, frock roat, and slik hat. But the handsomest and most excensive the sliver crooks that were popular several years ago.

The engagement of Miss Matina Bilker and James H. Proctor has been announced, The fisher of 19 West Fifty-seventh street. Mr. Proctor is a son of the late Thomas & Proctor of Bootons. in his teeth, a cat sitting in the bag thus made. When the time comes for circus tricks,

A current specialty at Koster & Bial's by dogs

ART NOTES. The Kimball Collection—Water Colors by B the D. Sanders.

One hundred and twenty-five paintings, cata logued as antique and modern and as belonging to the late Sarah M. Kimball of Cleveland, O., are to be sold at the Fifth Avenue Auction oms this evening and to-morrow at 8 o'clock. The catalogue includes such grand names as Leonardo da Vinci, Rembrandt, and Giorgone but not even by the strongest stretch of the imagination could the paintings attributed to them and boldly ticketed on their frames be thought to have been touched by their brushes. The Giorgone, for example, is a copy of part of the Fête Champêtre in the Louvre, including the seated nude figure with back turned to the spectator, and the man in crimson playing the lute. is rather unkindly. So, too, it is scarcely fair treatment of the memory of Lancret to attribute to him the scene called "The Skaters," and Watteau and Poussin do not fare much better. Mrs. Kimball, it appears, travelled extensively in Europe for a number of years and collected her pictures with the intention of presenting them to the proposed art museum at Cleveland. The museum project has not been realized and the pictures are to be sold by order of T. L. Johnon, her executor. Buying "old masters" is a hazardous business for "the inexpert, and Mrs. Kimball must have been unusually credulous. The pictures by the early English painters pre sent a better showing than those just mentioned, although that excellent painter Romney hardly receives his deserts in the "Portrait of a Lady and Children" which is made to represent him. Gainsborough, Lawrence, Reynolds, and Lely have one or more works each some better than others, but none a capital work. A nice little "Portrait of Miss Juliana Hompay," No. 113, by R. J. Lane, who was a grandnephew of Gainsborough, is noticeable, and there is a pretty little panel, "Portrait of François Dauphin," No. 56, of the school of François Clouet, whose works, painted under Henry IL and François II. of France, are well known to collectors. Among the pictures by modern painters there are some excellent or creditable examples. A small Meissonier, "Lieutenant Murat," No. 62, is interesting, and, of two Corots, one, though it cannot be seen by daylight in the gallery, seems to be tender and sweet in quality. A

good little picture by Coignard, a pupil of Troyon, is "The Flock," No. 27, and a color study by Fortuny, "Battle of Tetuan," No. 82, is full and pleasing in color. Florent Willems. the Belgian painter, is well represented in the carefully painted interior, with figures, "A Last Glance," No. 84. By Rossi, the Italian, there is a picture called "Reception at the Doge's Palace," No. 89, which received r at the exhibition in Venice and the World's Fair at Chicago. Two names not commonly met with in exhibitions or sales in this country are those of Jacques Louis David, who is repre sented here by a portrait of Mme. Marie Letitia Bonaparte, No. 55, and William Hogarth, by whom there is a "Portrait of a Man," No. 19.

At the Kraushaar gallery, 1257 Broadway, an exhibition of water colors by Bertha D. Sanders is in progress, which will continue until April 3. The pictures are principally landscapes and show cleverish treatment. "Morning at St. Martin," No. 1, and "Woman Harvesting," No. 2, were exhibited at the last Paris Salon. "A Spring Noon," " After Sunset," " A Crecy Meadowland," and the "Villiers Road at Sunset" are among the best and most interesting of the other studies.

THE OPERA.

The Appearance of Kraus as Siegfried-Nordica

There is no tenor rôle in the whole range o opera that depends so little on vocal art for its successful interpretation as that of Siegfried, It is the personality of the actor who assumes the character, and his ability to counterfeit the ways and manners of ingenuous youth so as to perfectly resemble nature, that are the prime moving factors in a satisfying portrayal of Wagner's fascinating young hero.

Last night at the Metropolitan a new

Siegfried came forth in the person of Herr Ernst Kraus, the first tenor of Mr. Damrosch's opera company. Herr Kraus had not appeared in a prominent rôle since the opening night of son, and on that occasion he was laboring under the weight of a severe hoarseness.

It was evident at the very beginning of the opera last evening that the tenor had not been ble to shake off this evil throat condition, and before the end of the second act it became very daubtful whether or not he would be able to finish the opera at all.

Under these circumstances it would be manifeetly unfair to Herr Kraus to pass critical judgment on the vocal portion of his Siegfried. It can be truthfully said to his praise regarding his singing, however, that through all the dif

It can be truthfully said to his praise regarding his singing, however, that through all the difficulties of the situation he did not swerve from purity of intonation. Dramatically Herr Kraus takes rank easily with the two best Siegirieds known to New Yorkers, Max Alvary and Jean de Resske. He has a fine, commanding presence, and moves about the stage with grace and freedom, while he succeeds admirably well in indicating the buoyant youthfulness of the hero. Herr Kraus was a most picturesque figure throughout the drama, and if he was less satisfactory in the last act than in the two preceding ones, the fact was due solely to the difficulties of voice under which he was very palpably struggling.

Mme. Nordica made her first appearance here in the part of Branahilds, the heroine who has been the cause of so much pother among the prima-donnas this season. She evidently felt that under the circumstances of the case she was bound to do her best, and it is a pleasure to record the fact that she achieved an uncquivocal success. This success is the more creditable to Mme. Nordica because nature did not endow her originally with either the voice or the temperament necessary for the painting of heroic emotions, and her triumph as Branahilde last night simply supplies one more proof of what persistent, well-directed effort can do in the way of bending even nature to obey man's will.

Mme. Nordica was recalled at the end of the opera many times, amid great eathusiasm. Herr Kraus having received a like compilment at the conclusion of the first act. Paul Lange was the Mime, and though his performance of that grotesque part became agreeably familiar to us last year, it is so inimitably good as to command our renewed encomium. He enacts the malicious imp to absolute perfection.

Herr Stehrhann was a dignified and pleasant.

he wed encomium. He enacts the malicious imp to absolute perfection.

Herr Stehmann was a dignified and pleasantvoiced Wanderer, Miss Vollmar a tuneful Forset Bird, the hapless Farner was acceptably
volced by Fritz Derschuch, and Merteus performed the small part of Alberich excellently.

Mr. Damrosch and his men gave a
strongly colored resuling of the luxuriant
orchestral score, the only room for criticism in their case being supplied by a
tendency which they occasionally manifested
to drown the voices in fortisalmo passages.
Generous cuts were made in "Siegrired" last
night, the performance being shorter by nearly
three-quarters of an hour than that recently
given by the Grau company.

The luguistious Erda did not appear at all on
the scene, and there were few to mourn her
absence.

Concert of the American Symphony Orchestra. At the American Symphony Orchestra concert in Chickering Hall resterday Beethoven's familiar "Prometheus" overture was played and then an unfamiliar little symphony of Mozart's in A major. We say "little" advisedly, for the work is really a dainty mosaic of typical Mozartian melody written for strings, two oboes and two horns only. It sounded fresh, simple and charming as played yesterday, but it would undoubtedly be more effective if rendered by a greater body of strings than Mr. Franko's

excellent young orchestra can boast. Mr. Paolo Gailico was the soloist, and he gave a good account of himself in Grieg's well-known piano-concerto, meeting its technical difficulties with all adequate deftness of finger, though Mr. Gallico did not wholly succeed in portraying all the poetry and passion contained in this beautiful work.

The concluding number on the programme was a "Ballet Suite," by Henry K. Hadley, a poung American, a native of Boston, and at present occupying the post of Director of Music at St. Paul's School in Garden City.

Mr. Hadley's suite is distinctly meritorious, not profound or strikingly original, but manifesting a bright and vivacious talent on the composer's part. It is popular music in the better sense of that word—music for the many, and as such deserving higher praise for spontanelty, capital rhythm, and effective scoring. The suite was composed in Vienna, and its third movement bears the distinctive car marks of that fascinating home of the dance.

The young composer was present yesterday afternoon, playing amount the first violus during the performance of his music, and he received the applicate of the audience in a spirit of modesty as encouraging as it was becoming. The concluding number on the programme

DR. HAMILTON'S WIFE SUES. SHE ASRS ALIMONY, AND A SEPA-

They Have Heen Living Apart for Several Years-The Dector Says That He Now Sup-ports His Son, and Gives His Wife \$550 a Month and a Summer Mouse at Newport. Florence C. Hamilton moved for counsel fee and alimony before Justice Smyth of the Subrought for a separation on the ground of abannment against Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton the well-known physician. They have lived apart since 1890 under an arrangement by which the doctor has been giving his wife a monthly allowance, and he was making provision for the support and education of their son Louis, who is

about 20 years old. The Hamiltons were married in Baltimore in 1874, and the doctor asserts that they had dissensions, which he attributes to his wife's disposition, and he says that when these differences became unbearable he left her. Mrs. Hamilton says that her husband left her without reason and that he has since refused to return to live with her. She states that at the time of their marriage her husband's income was often insufficient for their maintenance and that her mother had responded to calls for assistance. Her mother died in 1889, leaving an estate which had become much diminished through the calls upon it. Mrs. Hamilton admits that since the separation her husband has been allowing her \$350 a month besides providing for their son. She lives at 126 East Thirty-

Mrs. Hamilton stated yesterday through Law yer Richmond Aulick that she brought suit for fear the allowance would be cut down or dis-continued, and besides she stated that the sum allowed her was not sufficient to maintain her in the way she was living at the time of the separation, nor in a way commensurate with the income of her husband. She says that he has an income of \$12,000 a year from his practice and inherited stocks, bonds, and other personal prop-erty from his mother, Mrs. Rebecca McLane Hamilton, who died at Poughkeepsie in April, 1893. He also owns the house at 44 East Twenty-ninth street, which Mrs. Hamilton values at \$35,000.

In opposing the motion through Lawrer John M. Bowers, Dr. Hamilton declares that he regrets exceedingly that his wife should have seen fit to bring their troubles into the courts. He had hoped that, as he had always provided suitably for his wife, she would not resort to litigation. He says

always provided suitably for his wife, she would not resort to litigation. He says sometimes he has provided for her beyond his means, and he believes that the allowance of \$350 a month is more than sufficient for her maintenance. In addition to this allowance he has provided a summer residence for her at Newport and has paid various bills.

Dr. Hamilton says that he has done everything in his power for her welfare before and since their separation, and that their differences have been a source of great sorrow to him. He says that she has injured him in his profession by derogatory statements, and that he told her that if she continued in such conduct he would stop her allowance, but he says that he never intended to discontinue the allowance, nor has he ever threatened to do so except for this cause, which it is in her power to avert. The Hamiltons have had a number of meetings since the separation to consider the best methods to pursue in the educatior and maintenance of their son. At the time of the marriage Dr. Hamilton says he received a salary of \$1,500 a year from the Health Department and his entire income was not more than \$3,000 a year. His wife, he states, knew of his financial condition, and for several years she received an allowance of \$1,200 a year from the mother. His gross income last rear, he avers, was \$17,025. Of this sum he paid his wife \$5,603 and expended \$1,500 for their son. After taking out the expenses of his business, his net income for his own support was \$1,300.

Lawyer Bowers said that in view of the decision in other cases he thought an allowance of \$2,000 a year would be a fair allowance for Mrs. Hamilton if the defendant continued to provide for their son. The Court reserved decision.

Isabel Morris Barnes has obtained an absolute divorce from Thurlow Weed Barnes with the custody of their two children by decree of Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court. The decree is in confirmation of a report of Lawrence Godkin, who was appointed referee by Justice Pryor on Feb. 26 last. The pl

TRACKED BY A DESERTED WIFE Hennion Says Her Husband Abandoned

Hor 19 Years Ago. Stephen Hennion of 70 Monmouth street, Newark, was arrested in that city yesterday and locked up upon a charge of desertion, preferred by his wife, who says he left her nineteen years ago in Spring Valley, Rockland county, N. Y., with a boy eight months old. Shortly before named Ella Hastings fell ill in the village and Mrs. Hennion charitably took her into her home

and nursed her until she was well. Then Hennion eloped with the girl, and two years later Mrs. Hennion located her errant husband, Miss Hastings, and a baby girl in New Haven and caused their arrest. Hennion persuaded her to give up the prosecution and sent the Hastings woman away with her child, but left his wife and rejoined the Hastings woman sere his wife and rejoined the Hastings woman about two months later. Mrs. Hennion remained in Ness Haven, where her son grew to manhood. Hennion went West and married a woman in Chicago, by whom he had two children, now 6 and 8 years old. He returned to the East, and was living with that woman at 70 Monmouth street, Newark, when his first wife arrived and complained to the pelice. He was working as a despatcher for the Consolidated Traction Company.

despatcher for the Consolidated Traction Com-pany.

He was taken in charge by a detailed police-man and they rode uptown on a trolley car. As they neared Police Headquarters Hennion's son boarded the car. At Headquarters the son at-tempted to assault his father, but was restrained by the police. His mother, the deserted wife of Hennion, was present and said: "I will stay in Newark until I see that he gets his deserta."

The Chicago woman with whom Hennion was living was not arrested.

IT CONDEMNS THE BAINES LAW. A Grand Jury Report Which a Supreme Court Judge Refused to Approve.

BUFFALO, March 24.-The Supreme Court (Criminal Term) Grand Jury, which yesterday presented a number of indictments against city and county officials, also presented a report which was not made public until to-day, Justice White having refused to approve it.

The report severely criticises the Board of Supervisors in the matter of accepting exorbitant mileage fees, condemns the Raines law for giving rights and privileges to hotels that are denied to saloons, and points out curious inconsistencies in the law and censures Deputy Excise concies in the law and censures beputy Exciso
Commissioner O'Grady for making charges
against the police department without any tangible evidence to support them. The foreman of
the jury was ex-Mayor Charles F, Bishop.
Justice White's refusal to indorse the report
was based on the grounds that it accuses porsons of an indictable offence without indicting
them, and passes strictures upon a statute law
which it is not the place of the jury to do.

LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL. Dr. William E. Salvester Resigns as General

Dr. William E. Sylvester has tendered his resignation as general superintendent of the Long Island State Hospital, to take effect on May 1. He has had charge of the Flatbush Insane Asylum since September, 1802, and also of the branch of the asylum at Kings Park, L. I., since its establishment.

Dr. Sylvester has made arrangements to take charge of a private seylum in the northern part of the State.

Wimmer-Koch.

The wedding of Miss Carrie Koch and Mr. Wimmer took place yesterday. Owing to the recent death of the tridegroom's father it was receivers test in the quietest possible fashion at the bride's home, 1828 Madison avenue. Only the members of the family were present at the ceremony. The newly married couple are to re-side in Dresden, and will sail this week for

Mme. Brazzi to Sing in America.

Maurice Grau has engaged for the next season at the Metropolitan Mme. Brazzi, an American contraite, who has not jet been heard in this country. Her real name is said to be Platt. She has been for several seasons at Covent Garden and is now singing at Nice.

MARD LUCK FOR SEGAL.

Get No Poe for Finding a Bushaud for Amelia and Was Arrested for Ricking.

Jacques Segal, a chiropodist, of 584 Columbus avenue, was arraigned before Commissioner Shields yesterday by Post Office Inspectors Jacobs and Duryea, on a charge of having sent a scurrilous postal card through the mails addressed to Dr. J. Desmarias of 264 West Thirtyfourth street. According to Segal's story h fourth street. According to Segal's story be brought about the marriage of Amelic Micdulan to Dr. Desmarias, the woman having promised him \$1,000 if he would procure her a husband. The Doctor was aware of this agreement, Segal says. After the marriage Amelic gave Segal a check on a Paris bank for the amount, but the check proved to be worthless. In the mean time the Doctor, his wife, and boy had boarded in Segal's house and owed him about \$50, and in the course of a correspondence, which ensued regarding the debt and the \$1,000 check, the card which got Segal into trouble was written.

Mr. Segal has a number of letters written and sent to him by Amelic, in one of which, relating to her approaching marriage, she says she is very glad to know that she is soon to have a husband. She "is so happy," in fact, that she "feels like quicksilver," and she will never cease to be grateful to M. Segal. She promises to call on Mons. and Mme. Segal that evening, and hopes to see "her little husband that is to be" on that occasion.

In another letter, written after the marriage, Amelic tells Mr. Segal how she adores ber husband and how sorry she is that she deceived both him and her husband by making them believe that she had money in the Paris bank. She also tells Segal that the preliminary examination before the Commissioner, which will be held this afternoon, Segal meanwhile being held under \$1,000 bail. brought about the marriage of Amelic

NEW JERSEY'S GRETNA GREEN.

The Lloyd Marriage License Bill Oppos the M. E. Conference.

TRENTON, N. J., March 24.—The New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference began its session to-day, with Bishop Henry W. Warren presiding. Just before the session adjourned the Rev. J. Ward Gamble of Salem introduced a resclution declaring the opposition of the confer ence to the Lloyd Marriage License bill now ence to the Lioyd Marriage License cill now pending before the Legislature, because it would increase immorality by placing an obstruction against entering the bonds of matrimony and increase the burden of the people. Opposition to the principle of issuing a license to enter into a civil contract was declared, and it was urged that if any change from the present system is made the principle of the Ohio law should be adopted. The resolution directs the continuance of a committee appointed by the last conference to oppose the bill and commends its work of last year.

The Rev. Thomas Hanlon, President of Penn The Rev. Thomas Hanlon, President of Pennington Seminary, declared that he would oppose the adoption of such a resolution so long as he could stand, or until he was forced by the Bishop to desist. The State has been disgraced, he said, by marriages under the present law, performed by some Camden clergymen, whose methods are unbecoming ministers of the Gospel. The Rev. Dr. Graw, who was a member of last year's committee, said the committee had been severely criticised for doing the duty assigned to them, and he appealed to the conference to uphold the members. Some of the ministers wanted an afternoon session to consider the subject, but the majority decided to make it the special order for to-morrow morning at 10 o clock.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MIFIATURE ALMARAO—TRIS DAY. Sun rises.... 5 55 | Sun sets..... 6 17 | Moon rises. 1 44 Sandy Hook. 19 30 | Gov Jaland. 1 09 | Hell Gate. 9 55

Arrived-WEDNESDAY, March \$4. Arrived-Wednesdat, March 84.

8a America, Pearce, London.

8a Schiedam, — Amsterdam.

8a Jeanne Consoil, Verdois, Bordesma.

8a Menantic, Mann, Liverpool.

8a Wells City, Savage, Bristol.

8a Vega. Coelno, Liabon.

8a Asti, Muller, Hamburg.

8a Atten, Bilesener, Triests.

8a Olbers, Tanner, 8s. Lucia.

8a Olbers, Tanner, 8s. Lucia.

8a Olympia, Craig. Naplea.

8a Ugrilancia, McIntoan, Havana.

8a Leona, Wider, Galveston.

8a Old Dominion, Blakeman, Richmond.

[For later arrivals see First Page.]

ARRIVED OUT. Es Cova, from New York, at Havre.
Se Fulda, from New York, at Genoa.
Se Havel, from New York, at Southampton.
Se Oldenburg, from New York, at Bremerhaven.
Se Glengyle, from New York, at St. Michaela.

Sa Paris, from New York for Southampton, passe he Persia, from New York for Bremen, passed the as Elysia, from Mediterranean ports for New York,

SAILED PROM POSITION PORTS. Sa Critic, from Dundee for New York.
Sa Lahn, from Southampton for New York.
Sa Fuerst Blamarck, from Genoa for New York.

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS. Es El Sud, from New Orleans for New York. Se Iroquis, from Jacksonville for New York. Se Hudson, from New Orleans for New York. Es Concho, from Galveston for New York.

Sad To-Day.

Made Close.

Made Sail To-Morrows. 5 00 P M

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Business Motters. Liebtg Company's Extract of Beef.

See that Baron Liebig's signature is on every jar in blue

MARRIED. COOK-RELAMA.-on Tuesday, March 28, 1897, at Hartford, Conn., by the Rev. Edwin P. Parker, D.

D., Alice Davison Belden of Hartford to Alexander Nichols Cook of New York. ONWEAR-MEADE.-At the residence of Thor Roswear, Hazlet, N. J., on Wednesday, March 24 by the Rev. F. B. Crosler, minister in charge of St George's, Rumson Hill, assisted by the Rev. W. Hansen Bean of St. Mary's, Keyport, Thos. R.

Roswear to Addie E. Meade, daughter of Frederick Meade of Jersey City Heights. No cards. DIED.

Sō years. Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from residence of his sister, Mrs. Elisa-

both Whaten, 150 Reek 110th et., Saturday, S7th Inst., at 9 A. M. Réquiem at Annunciation Church. 181et et. and Broadway. Interment in St. Ray-

Moles et. and Broadway. Entermont in St. Hay-mond's.

KELLV.—Entered into eternal rest, Ellen Presses
Kelly, beloved wife of John Kelly, after a short
illness, on Toseday, March 25, 1897.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to
attend the funeral on Friday, March 26, from her
late residence, Si Hadison st., at 2 o'clock, thence
to St. James's Church, James st., New York,
where the usual services will be hid.

LENGGETT.—On Wednesday, March 24, at West New

BGGETT.-On Wednesday, March 24, at West New

BEGIETT.—On Wednesday, March 84, at West New Brighton, Staten Island, from the effects of search fever. Adelaide Lispenard, beloved and youngest child of Rev. Theodore A. and Anna Dwight Leg-gett, aged 8 years 8 months and 23 days. Iccommick.—On Wednesday, March 24, as his residence, Clinton av., near Hill st., Wast Hobo-ken, N. J., William McCormick, beleved husband of Mary, and father of Hev. James T. A. McCor-mick, of St. John's Church, Paterson, N. J., Notice of funeral hereafter.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OTHOUT.-On Wednesday, March \$4, at Morris town, N. J., Henry, son of the late Henry and Josephine Lentilhon Oothout, in the 85th year of

his age.
Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and Tenth street, Friday morning, March 26, at 10 A. M. PTTER. -Suddenly, on March 24, in London, Esse

land, Howard Potter. DGESS.—On Tuesday, Harch 16, 1897, at Santa Barbara, Cal., Christina Davenport Rogera, be-loved wife of Sherman S. Rogers. The funeral services will be held at the residence of

Mr. Rogers, 698 Delaware av., Buffalo, H. Y., on Friday, March 26, at 8 o'clock in the afternoon. THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Private station, Har-lem Raffroad; 48 minutes ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 49d st.

Special Motices.

A.—NERVOUS DESEASES treated with the ANI-MALEXTRACTS at 108 East 23d at. Dr. C. A. Hamil-ton, consulting physician. WASHINGTON CHEMICAL CO. Advice and book free.

CLERRICAL CLOTHING.—Drapete Cassocks, \$7; Roman Collars, \$1 dozen; Thibet Frock Suits, \$18.75; other roods equally as low. Inspection invited. D. JACOBS, Clerical Cuthiter, \$23-535-537 Myrtle av., Brooklys, N. Y.

THE PERCE is 50 cents, but you can first test it with a 10-cent trial size. As a Ontarth cure, ELY'S CREAM BALM has wonderful merit. All druggists.

Meligious Motices.

REV. A. C. DIXON, D. D., Sunday afternoon, March 25, 8 e'cleel Subject, "ETERNAL LIFE." AT CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL.

J. H. BURKE will lead singing, assisted by the Park isters and large chorus. For free tickets send samped envelops to W. E. LOUGEE, 40 East 98d st.

Rew Bublications.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

The April number is out to-day.

It is full of outof-door matter and out-of-door illustrations.

"OCEAN CROSSINGS," by LEWIS MORBIS IDDINGS, is this month's 'ART OF TRAVEL" article. (It is in April that most people get ready for their ocean crossings.) The 20 drawings illustrate various sorts of crossings. They are by four artists that have studied the art of travel.

PARKS-pictures of out-of-BOO PM door people. The writing accompanying the drawings tells something of what Gibson thinks about them.

> "YO ESPERO," ROBERT W. CHAMBERS' latest, is a love story with fresh air and mountains and moonshiners in it.

There are other out-of-door features:

"THE OAK-DWELLERS," by CHARLES D. LANIER, an idyll in prose of out-of-door boyhood at that time of life which succeeds The Golden Age.

"THE MARYLAND YELLOW THROAT," a poem by Dr. HENRY VAN DYKE.

"A ROMAN EASTER," two fullpage compositions by Augustu F. GORGUET.

"BIRD PICTURES," by W. E. D. SCOTT.

Both the serials in this issue have a great deal of action and out-of-door interest. In RICHARD HARDING DAVIS'S SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE, the soldiers of fortune forestall the revolutionary party in capturing an outfit of arms. In W. D. Howells' STORY OF A PLAY, the play is put on

the road at last. 25 CENTS A NUMBER, \$3.00 A YEAR. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, N. Y.

CENTURY CLUB INQUIRY BLANK.

TO THE PRESS (CENTURY CLUB DEPARTMENT),

83 UNION SQUARE, N. V. I desire sample pages and specimen illustrations of THE CENTURY DICTIONARY AND CYCLO-PEDIA. as well as details of the advantages of forded by a membership in your "Century Club."

(56) City.....

GRACE. -On March 24, 18v7, Richard H. Grace, aged 75C. EACH—Darwin's "Origin of Species," "I Seems of Mas." "Coral Rice(s)" Spencer's "Fir Principles." "Data of Ethics." Proctor's "Oth Worlds," "Yathek." PRATT, 189 6th or